Corizus hirtus produces a general impression of darkness, especially as regards the upper surface, but it varies in color, a characteristic of the genus. Its hairiness betrays its psammophilous nature. It is the smallest of the four species of the genus so far recognized from the Northeastern United States, which may be easily separated by the following

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF CORIZUS OF THE MIDDLE STATES AND NEW ENGLAND.

1 (2). Metapleurae not sinuate posteriorly; posterior angle rounded, not projecting; without distinct sutures; antennae much longer than head and prothorax taken together; insect between 6. and 8.5 mm. long. *crassicornis* Linné.

2 (1). Metapleurae posteriorly sinuate; posterior angle acute and produced backward; their surface divided by a transverse impression into 2 parts, the anterior coarsely punctuate, the posterior finely so or not at all.

3 (4). Rostrum long, reaching to or going beyond posterior coxae; antennal joint 2 shorter than 3 or 4; antennae shorter than head and prothorax taken together; connexivum nearly or quite unspotted; length, 5. to 6. mm. *lateralis* Say.

4 (3). Rostrum not reaching posterior coxae; connexivum spotted, sometimes nearly entirely dark.

5 (6). Antennae, 3d joint shorter than 2 or 4; 4th longest; pronotum with a whitish median callous line, sometimes obscure, terminating in a small callous white spot at the transverse suture; length, 5. to 6. mm. *bohemani* Sign.

6 (5). Antennae stout, 2d joint longest; 4th nearly as long and notably thickened, fusiform; 3d shorter than 2 or 4; pronotal median line absent; length 3.5 to 4.5 mm. *hirtus* Bueno.

New Microlepidoptera.

By WM. BARNES M.D. & J. MCDUNNOUGH, PH.D., Decatur, Illinois.

We have recently received a very interesting lot of Lepidoptera for determination from Mr. G. H. Field, captured in La Puerta Valley and around San Diego, California. Among them were several apparently new species of Microlepidoptera which we herewith describe; the types of these are in Coll.

Barnes, cotypes with Mr. G. H. Field. We might also mention that two specimens of our recently described Cossid, *Hypopta palmata,* were included, these being noticeably larger in size than our type specimens from Gila Co., Arizona.

Pyraustinae.

Noctuelia puertalis sp. nov.

Primaries pale ochreous, heavily shaded with brown, especially in basal and terminal areas, leaving the median space as a broad paler band across the wings; faint traces of a dark basal line; t. a. line dark, rather diffuse inwardly, bent outward slightly below costa then straight to inner margin; t. p. line from costa three-fourths from base, strongly bent inward below cubital vein, slightly dentate on the veins; at the end of cell a prominent black discal lunule, the lower edge of which closely approaches the incurve of the t. p. line; the whole space beyond t. p. line may be heavily shaded with smoky brown or else there may be a paler narrow terminal space, defining a subterminal line by contrast with the brown subterminal area; when present the s. t. line is subparallel to t. p. line, bidentate opposite cell, the two teeth touching the outer margin and forming a W mark; fringes pale, cut with darker median line; secondaries smoky brown; beneath pale smoky with traces of a darker terminal band. Expanse 15 mm.

Habitat:—La Puerta Valley, Calif. (G. H. Field) (July 11th). 4 ♂ ♂.

Seems best referred to this genus owing to the rounded frontal prominence; it is a very slight species, rather like a miniature *Schinia* in appearance.

Schoenobiinae.

Schoenobius pallulellus sp. nov.

Palpi, head, thorax, and primaries very pale ochreous, slightly deeper in the male than in the female, immaculate; secondaries glossy white. Beneath as above, primaries of male faintly washed with smoky brown. Expanse ♂ 21 mm., ♀ 26 mm.

Habitat:—Puerta Valley, Calif. (G. H. Field) (July 11th). 1 ♂, 2 ♀ ♀.

As is usual in this genus the apices of the primaries are more drawn out and pointed in the ♀ than in the ♂.